

The Standard

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance,
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square in 3 weeks;

for each issue.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETENSE.

—

WASHINGTON.

VOL. LVI.

Choice Poetry.

HOME.

In early days, when childhood's chorus
Held sweetly round our hearts,
When love's eyes are wild and warm,
And pure that lie imparts—
When home is home and friends, tho' few,
Watch o'er our weal with anxious eye—
Thee then life wears its brightest hue,
And memory takes its deepest dye.

Long years may lift their load of trouble,
And checker life with hopes and fears—
Misfortune light her lurid lamp,
And feed its flame with thought but fears—
Or friendship blest, or fortune smile,
Or pleasure wait where'er we roam—
Still, still will memory outlast
From each, from all, a thought of home.

I would not that a stranger should
Should hold for me a dreardest pillow;
I would not that a stronger hand
Should plant over me a weeping willow;
The sad so often lightly pressed,
Would on my bosom press most lightly;
The stars that bore my childhood's woes,
Would o'er my bummer bane most brightly.

Oh! may the breeze that kissed my brow,
Bore he had known a chain of sorrow,
Breathe over the wave-tossed ocean low;
For sleep that knows no dawning morn;
And when the sun is'neath the wave,
And faintly lounes the star of even,
Then let me to thy sweet grave,
And let a prayer ascend to heaven.

Miscellaneous.

The Feeling of Immortality in Youth.

No young man believes he shall ever die. It was a saying of my brother's, and a fine one. There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes us amends for everything. To be young is to be as one of the immortals. One half of time indeed is spent—the other half remains in store for us, with all its countless treasures, for there is no line drawn, and we see no limit to our hopes and wishes. We make the coming age our own—

"Thee, the unbound prospect lies before us." Death, old age, are words without a meaning, a dream, a fiction, with which we have nothing to do. Others may have undergone, or may still undergo them—we "bear a charmed life," which laughs to scorn all such idle fancies. As, in setting out on a delightful journey, we strain our eager

spirit forward,

"Holding the lovely scenes at distance held."

and see no end to prospect after prospect, new objects presenting themselves as we advance, so in the outset of life we see no end to our desires, nor to the opportunities of gratifying them. We have as yet found no obstacle, no disposition to drag, and it seems that we can go on forever.

A Home.

Happy is he who knows and appreciates the full bliss of home, whose heart is warmed and harmonized by its cheerful influence, and feels how superior in purity of pleasure are all its enjoyments to the turmoil of out-door life. Thrice happy is such a man. He has discovered the only Paradise this world can afford. It is only such who can have a deep and sincere pity for the unfortunate creatures who are homeless.—He regards them as being cut off from the best influences of the earth, and exposed to the action of all the darker waves of life.—He feels keenly for him who has no fireside—no dear ones to welcome him with smiles, and prays over the history of the day, no one to soothe him when heavy cares have troubled the mind and rendered his heart sore; the sympathy of such a man is not slow to overflow in acts of benevolence. A good home is the source of the fountain of charity in the heart.

Remarkable Works of Human Labor.

Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 300 feet high, with 100 brass gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to support the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 298. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers, and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and had 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round. Arbores was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphi was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of \$500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statuary. The walls of Rome were 15 miles round.

Frozen Flash.

Mr. A. Brown, of Mendville, Pa., says, from fifteen years' experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

Smooth Answer.—A little boy was asked what weakness was, replied: "Markness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does the least concern others; yet of all the actions of our life, it is the most meddled with by other people.

A boy being sent for a cent's worth of Maccoboy snuff, forgot the name of the article, and asked the man for a cent's worth of make-a-boy-snuff.

The grain is God's bounty and the flowers are His smiles.

Leap Year.

The girls will no doubt have fine times this year, and it they could induce Congress to pass some such act as the following, passed by the Scotch Parliament in 1288, specially for leap year, they might get many a bachelor into a tight place. However, if they will exercise their undepated rights in leap year they may do so at any rate.—The gallant Scotchmen enacted as follows:

"It is statut and ordant that during the reine of her most blisst Magestie, ilk fourth year, known as leap year, ilk maiden layde of bath high and low eschall ha liberty to he spek ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuses to tak hir to be his wif, he shall be mulcted in ye sum of aye pounds (£1) or less as his escht moe be, except and avis gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to ane other woman, that he then shall be free."

Hurra for the Scotch of six centuries ago!

Hard Feed.

A fellow, in describing the eatables of a tavern at which he put up, gives the following upon a plate of ham: "Item, a plate of ham, which I most sincerely recommend to the next Texas volunteers for shoe-heels. Being very fond of ham, I went so far as to bend my fork and turn my knife in the handle in endeavoring to eat it. It was no use, however, for it seemed as if the indwelling obstinacy of the animal had returned to protect its mortal remains."

He should have served it as Jotham did Uncle Nehemiah's thank-giving goose—drilled a hole in the article with the aid of a steam engine, filled it with gun-powder, and touched it off.

Anecdote of the New Chaplain.

The Rev. Henry Clay Dean, the present chaplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago a resident of Northwestern Virginia. While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmont, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in—"Brethren," said he, "it is very difficult to preach when thus interrupted. Now, do you listen to me, and I will tell you what the use of every man as he enters the church." Of course this remark attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered: "Brother William Satterfield," called out the preacher, while "brother" was astonished beyond measure, and endeavoring in vain to guess what was the matter. Another person came in—"brother Joseph Miller!" bawled the preacher with a Joseph's coat; and so perhaps in other cases. After a while the congregation were amazed at hearing the preacher call out in a loud voice: "A little old man with a blue coat and a white hat on! Don't know who he is! You may look for yourselves!"—Fairmont, Virginia.

A Great Country.

An innocent and pure minded Jonathan, in a warm argument with a John Bull, on our national institutions, was endeavoring to flout his antagonist, who had sneeringly remarked that "fortunately the Americans couldn't go farther westward than the Pacific shore." Yankee searched his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly replied—"Why, good gracious, they're already leveling the Rocky Mountains, and cutting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week, from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore—on made land!"

An "Apple of Discord."

A few nights ago a party of young men were serenading a young lady, near Budds-town, Ky., when the fair young lady threw some large apples out of the window, one of which struck a young gentleman in the mouth, and knocked out three of his teeth. A general row ensued, and the party broke up, the wounded man protesting that "he ain't gwine to serenade that gal agin."

She Knew what She was About—A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortiar on his tomb remained damp, and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

A pious minister, after lecturing Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan," meaning the hymn "O Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."

A Family Likeness.

A private in the——dragons, when quartered in Hamilton, swaggering along the street one day, elegant by the historic influence of virile-corn, and who thought his tongue as well furnished as the blade at his side, made up to an infirm old woman, who was picking her steps and leaning toward him. Accusing her:

"Well, mother, how are you?"

"Well enough, gin I kent who was peepin' for me."

"Not know me?"

"No, really, I don't know ye, may be, gin ye had on other clo's, I would guess."

"Why, I am the devil's—son."

"Hooh, mon, but you're far liker your mother than your mother!"

Conundrum.—Why are our side walks like moles? Because if you don't C sharp you'll R flat!

Smooth Answer.—A little boy was asked what weakness was, replied: "Markness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

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The grain is God's bounty and the flowers are His smiles.

For yourself and love mankind.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

GENEALOGY.—A kind Providence has greatly blessed our Commonwealth during the past year. No foreign war, no internal strife have interrupted or destroyed the peaceful quiet of our homes. All the great interests of the people have been eminently prosperous. The earth, in rich abundance, has yielded her increase to supply our wants, and the husbandman, Labor, in every department of manufacturing and mechanical industry, has been stimulated and encouraged. The ravages of disease and the horrors of the pestilence have been averted from us; and whilst the cry of human suffering, from other States, has been heard invoking our sympathy and aid, we have been blessed with health and permitted to enjoy the comforts and happiness of social life. To him who hath bestowed these blessings upon us, and upon whose care we are constantly dependent, should be ever paid the willing homage of our grateful hearts.

On such occasions, both the sufferers stop, and rub each other's nose, either with a piece of flannel, or with a handful of snow, in order to restore the circulation of the blood. After this service mutually rendered, the parties separate with the usual ceremonial of bows and salutations.

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One day, an Italian arrived at Petersburgh, for the first time, in the month of December. He had not walked a shore distance from the house before his nose became completely frozen. A good-natured peasant seeing his mishap, took up a handful of snow, and without even saying "by your leave," instantly commenced rubbing the stranger's nose in the most liberal manner.

The Italian, far from being grateful for the peasant's application, mistook his humane, but somewhat blunt procedure for an insult, and began to beat him severely. A crowd soon collected around them, and at last the Italian was made to understand the motive of the peasant's operations.

The Italian now lamented his hasty severity, and giving the poor nose-rubber some money, they were soon good friends. The Italian was rejoiced at the preservation of his nose, the loss of which would have subjected him to some inconvenience. He received homewards holding that organ fast with his hand, and resolved never to expose it to a similar danger. The peasant was well repaid for his timely application as well as for the beating, which he received in consequence.

Winter in Spitzbergen.

The single night of that dreadful country begins about the 30th of October, the sun then sets and never appears till about the 10th of February. A glimmering indoor, continues some weeks after the setting of the sun; then succeed clouds and thick darkness, broken by the light of the moon, which is as luminous as in England, and during this long night shines with unfading lustre. The cold strengthens with the new year, and the sun is ushered in with an unusual severity of frost. By the middle of March the cheerful light grows strong.

Arctic foxes leave their holes, and the seal-fowl re-ret in great numbers to their breeding places. The sun sets no more after the 14th of May: the distinction of day and night is then lost. In the height of summer the sun is not enough to melt the tar from the decks of ships; but from August its power declines; it sets fast. At the middle of September, day is hardly distinguishable, and by the end of October takes a long farewell to this country; the earth becomes frozen, and winter reigns.

Facts about Milk.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to frost it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature.

At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees of Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours, but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slow, because it becomes solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thunder weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be best for drinking; hence it would be the best for cheese; and in summer it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer—the cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and consequently more butter.

The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn which is the poorest.

Western Agriculturist.

A Discovery.

One cold night in February, a traveller entered the log house of a Georgia planter, in an uncultivated part of the State. A pine-knot wood-fire blazed on the hearth, but the apartment was, nevertheless, exceedingly uncomfortable, from the fact that all the doors and windows stood wide open, admitting the full current of cold air upon one side of those within, while the other was fairly roasting.

"Well, stranger," said the planter, "I don't know how it is; I keep these great fires going all day at you see, but somehow or other the rooms isn't the thing as how." "Shall I teach you how to make them comfortable?" asked the traveller. "Why, I reckon I wish you would."

The stranger then closed the doors and windows— "Well, I declare," after waiting several moments, and anointing his shoulders with the air of one who suddenly feels better, "Well, I declare, that all the doors and windows stood wide open, admitting the full current of cold air upon one side of those within, while the other was fairly roasting."

The planter was greatly surprised at this discovery, and asked the stranger what he knew about it.

"I don't know what I know," said the planter.

"No, really, I don't know ye, may be, gin ye had on other clo's, I would guess."

"Why, I am the devil's—son."

"Hooh, mon, but you're far liker your mother than your mother!"

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Debt due during the fiscal year, \$620,601 02

This statement exhibits the gratifying fact that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been reduced \$620,601 02. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the new Portage railroad, re-laying the track of the Columbia railroad, and for other purposes. These demands upon the Treasury were, without the aid of loans, promptly paid.

Refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, limiting all appropriations to the actual demands of the occasion, practising strict economy in all departments of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

ADAMS SENTINEL,

January 1st, 1856.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1856.

Good morning, Friends and Patrons dear,
This day begins another year,
For Time has buried fifty-five,
And fifty-six is born alive.
O welcome, then, the now-born year!
The Carrier-Boy your heart would cheer,
With messages of truth and love,
With kindly wishes from above,
That all you do or say,
May prosper well from day to day.
For which kind wishes he in turn,
Most humbly asks you not to spurn
His weekly visits to your door—
To private house or public store.

Since last I went my yearly round,
Grim Death has placed beneath the ground,
Without regard to friend or foe,
The temenous men below;
And fleeting time within the year,
Has left households bereft and drear;
And pilgrim men, so long oppres'd,
Have gain'd at last a happy rest,
But Providence has spared our lives;
Our land with Liberty still thrives;
Though factious earthquakes shake our land,
Fir as a rock she still does stand;
Peace and plenty still do crown,
City, village, country, town;
And Gettysburg's a thriving place
For cannons, carriages and lace.

But while Americans are here,
In peaceful lands, beloved and dear,
We hear the news that the old Turk,
Is said to be still hard at work—
While every stream and river-flowed
Rolls on in heaving waves of blood;
And that French eagles and John Bull,
Through feasting years, are still not full;
But should they quit, or still eat more,
In SENTINELS, which at your door
I weekly leave, you'll surely find
The news all furnished to your mind.
Or should they think it a good time,
And come with Uncle Sam to dine;
Should old China take the notion,
To make a trip across the ocean;
All this we'll tell you and much more,
At least about three weeks before.
Should the Irish e'er want for bread,
Or should the Ozae e'er lose his head,
Or should Japan unfold her ports,
Or should we hear such like reports,
We straightway, then, shall let you know,
Providing that we think they're so.

Now let me talk with him who tills
Old Adams County's hundred hills,
For prices have got up so high,
You scarce can get wheat, corn, or rye,
Until you pay a double price.
O Poverty! 'tis too much spice!
O Farmers! then, if this be so,
You may go on, for this you know,
That while you're working, doing good,
You'll have your drink and have your food;
And a great temporal increase
Of mony a hundred dollar fleece;
Which being a stimulus we find,
For doing good to poor mankind.

The RAIL ROAD surely will be made,
And we expect a handsome trade,
Will soon enliven all our town,
From sun-rise to its going down.
So clear the track! the coming cars
Care not for man, for fence or bars,
But puffing on with noisy tramp.
More dangerous than the fluid lamp,
They call on all to leave the track,
Horse, wagon, cart, cow, mule and jack.

But why should I anticipate?
Such sad events before their date?
And as the road is not yet made,
Nor the first rod of track yet laid,
Why should we talk about the Rail,
Which swift shall bring us every mail,
Before we see the hills drag through,
And Hanover springs clear to view?

Our CONGRESS, too, have met once more,
Just as they've often done before,
And no one need to think it strange,
If they procure a lot of "change";
And then as slick as corn-cob nice,
They disregard both man and price,
And show the world how nice a fee,
By them is made so easily.

On all these things you may be sure,
If you're the SENTINEL procure,
We'll post you up; besides the facts
And doings of the Democrats,
The goodly Whigs will notice too,
With all the deeds that 'Sam' can do,
We'll give the time to reap and sow,
With all the news from Mexico.

Of wheat and corn we'll give the rates,
And all the news from other States.
Now if you wish to have all these
Printed, so that they will please,
Or if you would a sum invest,
Into advantages the best,
Hand us your names—"OLD PIONEER"
Will prove a noble engineer.

For many ages NEW YEAR'S DAY
Has been a time for sport and play,
When parted friends again do meet,
When costly viands rich and sweet,
When turkeys smoking on the plate,
Our inward wants accommodate.

MECHANICS, next, to you we send,
The New Year's welcome of a friend;
May all your prosper through the year,
And with your kin the Printer cheer;
Then, while you're working in your shops,
May Customers as thick as hops,
Still favor you with work and pay,
For honest labor through the day.

DEAR LADIES next, I wish to you
A happy time all year through,
And though I'm young and backward now,
And at a distance make my home,
The time will come, I truly hope,
When bushwhacks will all be broke,
When I'll be free to take a seat,
Within your parlor, furnish'd neat—
There, love-right stories we can tell,
By reading in the SENTINEL.

Our TROOPS are safely fed for war,
Though 'tis a testing 'lather,
For Cannon are in great demand
To make a noise and shake the land.
More peace is due the fairer sex,
Who saved their money to annex
Our town with yonder Concesses
By walk marked by utility.

With this design, they've held a FAIR
As you do well are well aware,
These men bound westward gone,
White Ladies look to EVER GREEN.

I hope you will not think it rude,
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White Ladies look to EVER GREEN.

I hope you will not think it rude,
Though 'tis a testing 'lather,
For Cannon are in great demand
To make a noise and shake the land.
More peace is due the fairer sex,
Who saved their money to annex
Our town with yonder Concesses
By walk marked by utility.

With this design, they've held a FAIR
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systems, clearly established the propriety and rapid advance of our population—the gloomy increase of the insane—and the inadequacy of the present asylum for their care and management, render it imperatively necessary that the County Superintendent, having been directed that the voice of public opinion be used to call the attention of the Legislature to this portion of the State, for the establishment of a new and entirely distinct Western Insane Hospital; as we have largely contributed to circulate a home to those of our fellow-citizens whose ignorance of the feelings of melody with which they are burdened. The subject is worthy of careful and dispassionate inquiry. I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature, in all proper efforts, to accomplish this object.

Should you decline to act upon this subject, I would then recommend that the adequate application be made to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the insane, as far as may be practicable from the other classes of patients and inmates. The charter of this institution is liberally in its provisions, and comprehensive in the objects liable to be brought under its care; embracing the insane, as well as the sick, aged, and infirm.

In this connection I would commend to your attention the Pennsylvania Training School for Blinde and Feeble-minded Children. The aid of the Commonwealth has heretofore been extended to this institution. It is a noble charity, and appeals to the best feelings of the heart. I deserve to share the bounty of the State.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburgh, are institutions of great excellence, for the object of the reclaiming of wayward and erring youth, the employment of the idle—the instruction of the ignorant—the reformation of the vicious and depraved, and the relief of the wretched. They are schools, not prisons—homes, not places of punishment; they are

a refuge to the neglected and outcast children and youth of our Commonwealth. The success of the past is a sure guarantee of their future usefulness. They should receive your aid and encouragement.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums," in Philadelphia, invite the sympathy and aid of all more labouring that no such institution has ever yet been abandoned. None, perhaps, whose experience in this regard, is that of a century and a quarter, or two young sister Michigan, whose existence is as yet unknown; the Moral School has been tried throughout Christendom with varying success.

This result is in full harmony with the law of mind and of human society. Teaching is a high and honorable profession; and no profession is more arduous and complex than to perform, and no one operates on, or with such valuable and interesting material.

The most thorough preparation is therefore required, and as the duties to be performed are not only responsible, but delicate, and may affect the social, political, moral, or religious feelings and rights of the citizen, no source of safe, no authority for their discharge so free from suspicion of bias, as the State. Teachers trained by the State, and representing the vitality of its republicanism, will be the first support and sure guarantee of its republican stability.

It is also that the teaching should be done in the true place in the school. In the communication of knowledge, to be effective, in a sympathetic contact, must act upon mind, and with living, speaking energy. Leave its impress there. The Great Master himself educated the scholar which was to reform the world. But now the body has too much intruded itself between the teacher and the taught. The teacher has, too much become the mere exponent of the printed page, and the mind of the learner the impressed copy of the text. In thus saying, the value and importance of books, as means of knowledge, are not intended to be overlooked or despised; but the use of our best authorities have their limits; and when we find the book usurping the place of the teacher, in the mind of the mind of our youth, we should return again to its proper function—require from each the performance of its appropriate functions, and thus concur upon both the full measure of their usefulness.

It is expedient to supply the place of regular Normal schools still established, and as a valuable auxiliary to them in operation, the Teachers' Institute would be of unquestionable value. It would bring together the teachers of a county under the best influences, for codification and improvement, and exhibit them before their fellow-citizens in their professional character. A portion of the means of the State, or of the respective counties, should be set apart for similar measures.

If in addition to such similar measures, the Legislature should feel warranted—and the means be all the sanction this executive document can give—it to make a large addition to the annual State appropriation to common schools, I believe that it will be done, which the patronage of the people's representatives can now effect; and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the time has come for this prompt, full and decisive action.

Let the integrity of the system, in its great purposes and objects, be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render it more efficient, and to increase its power for greater usefulness. Whatever else may distinguish your present session, it is hazardous little to predict that more honor and benefit will result from the perfection of the comprehensive system of education, than from any other exercise of your legislative power.

The public schools of Philadelphia are deserving of special notice and approval. In their various gradations, from the primary up to the high school, they are models worthy of imitation; and their management and efficiency reflect great credit upon those to whom have been committed their supervision and control. It is to be regretted that these schools, so creditable to our great commercial and literary emporium, and so honorable to our Commonwealth, should find no place in the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. As at present organized, these schools are independent of the State Superintendent, and do not report to the school department of the Commonwealth. As everything that relates to the operation of the common school system, and the condition of the public schools in the State, is important and interesting, the statistics of these schools should be furnished to the State Superintendent, that the same might be embodied in the annual report of the department. A modification of existing laws on this subject, so as to allow the adoption of a system of public schools of Philadelphia, without the school department, the number, grade, and condition of their schools—the number of pupils, and generally such information in relation to their government as may be deemed useful to the cause of education, is respectfully recommended.

To improve the moral, intellectual, and moral condition of the people—reclaim the erring, and ameliorate human suffering, are objects that command the entire consideration of the philosopher and the statesman. Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions are justly the pride of the State, honorable alike to the wisdom that derived them, and the liberality that funds and sustains them. They have strong claims upon the benevolence, the virtue, and the liberality of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, in its objects and results, merits our highest approbation. The just expectations of its professors and founders have not been disappointed. Kindness and love, with their softening and pardoning influence, constitute the rule of its Government. Many of its former unfortunate inmates have been restored to reason, to friends and home, and the enjoyments of social life. Those that remain require our sympathy and aid. They should not be withheld. The report of the directors will exhibit, in detail, the operations of the institution.

The necessity and importance of providing additional accommodations for the insane of Western Pennsylvania, have been strongly pressed upon my attention. The present accommodations are insufficient, and they could not be increased sufficiently by the contributions of individuals. It is then that the

legislature, would at the same time prevent an extension of privileges foreign to such asylums. This subject is commanded to your consideration.

The bridging of the Morris in relation to the general state, towns, the incorporation of literary, charitable, and religious societies, manufacturing, and other associations, has been greatly extended by recent legislation. This enlarged jurisdiction was conferred for the purpose of relieving the Legislature from the pressure of numerous applications for special legislation in the premises. The courts are therefore given authority to be found in their own ignorance of the legalities involved with which they are burdened. The subject is worthy of calm and dispassionate inquiry. I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature, in all proper efforts, to accomplish this object.

Should you decline to act upon this subject, I would then recommend that the adequate application be made to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the insane, as far as may be practicable from the other classes of patients and inmates. The charter of this institution is liberally in its provisions, and comprehensive in the objects liable to be brought under its care; embracing the insane, as well as the sick, aged, and infirm.

Divorce, unless in cases of extreme necessity and clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, should not be granted by the Legislature.

By the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled "An act to increase the revenue and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth," it was provided that the revenue, or private bills, thereto described or taken, should be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or published, to have the force and effect of law, until the party making or requiring the same should publish a transcript of the same, in such manner as to be made a part of the bill.

It was provided that the same should be made a part of the bill, and the same should be published in such manner as to be made a part of the bill.

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All Dead.

Mr. Grogan and family, of Wood county, Va., started for Texas last spring, designating to settle somewhere in the eastern section of that State. Having reached the "Rift" on Red river, Mr. Grogan left his wife and four children there, and accompanied only by his eldest son, went some three hundred miles further up the river, to find an eligible location. He soon found and bought a place to suit him, when leaving his son with a brother who was living in that quarter, he returned to the "Rift" for the rest of the family. On reaching their halting place he found them all down with the yellow fever, of which they soon died. He too, ere long, fell beneath the same scourge; thus, father, mother and children perished, the victims of that deadly malaria which infects the low lands of the South.

Dreadful Disaster.

A letter from Randolph, near Lancaster, N. H., says: There was a shocking occurrence one night last week in the adjoining town of Jefferson. The house of Mr. Patrick was consumed by fire, and he and his wife were both burnt in the flames. They were quite old people, and of Irish extraction. A little girl in the house escaped through a window. The ownership of Patrick's farm is the subject of litigation in court at this time, and hence it is surmised by some that the fire was the work of an incendiary hand.

The splendid steamer Seminole took fire whilst lying at her wharf in Jacksonville, Florida, about half-past eleven o'clock at night on the 20th ultimo, and in ten minutes the entire boat was enveloped in flames. So sudden was the alarm that the crew and passengers barely escaped with their lives. A large portion of the baggage of the passengers was consumed, together with several mails. She had 149 bags of sea-island cotton on board, which were also consumed.

The Cholera Raucous in Porto Rico.—A letter dated Guayama, Porto Rico, Dec. 17th, after announcing a severe shock of an earthquake on the 14th, and the appearance of immense brilliant meteors, visible for two minutes, on the night of the 15th, says:

"The official returns to the 13th instant report upwards of four thousand cases of cholera in the Island, and about two thousand and five hundred deaths, or a little more than fifty per cent., taking the average proportion of new cases for the past ten days, they have doubtless been, to date, nearly five thousand cases, of which, probably, about the same per cent before noticed have proved fatal. In nearly all the towns invaded by the disease the first cases are usually fatal. Many sugar estates have suffered severely from loss of negroes, which may seriously affect the taking off the coming crop."

This place, Ponce and Mayaguez, have thus far escaped, as well as many of the smaller towns of the Island, but advices from St. John report the appearance of the epidemic in that city, much to the consternation of its inhabitants."

J. S. WHEATE, Esq., of Wheeling, was thrown from a sleigh near that city last Wednesday evening, and had one of his legs broken. The horses, it appears, became unmanageable and plunged down a terrific precipice, a distance of several hundred feet. The steepness of the descent is such (says the Intelligencer) that horses and sleigh must have tumbled and rolled over and over, rather than run or slipped, until their fearful course was arrested by rocks and underbrush. Mr. Wheate fortunately lodged against a cluster of pawpaw bushes before he reached another, and a steeper precipice below, a fall from which must inevitably have proved fatal. The sleigh and harness were dashed and torn to pieces and both horses badly cut and bruised.

A Just Act.—The St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Providence, R. I., having enjoyed the pastoral services of Rev. Dr. Crocker for more than fifty years, have provided for him a liberal support for life, with an annuity to his family, on his retiring from the ministry.

Sudden Death.—Mr. William Alcorn, a native of Ireland, but recently from Princeton, and a young gentleman of high promise as a student of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Columbia, S. C., dropped suddenly dead on the streets of that city on Tuesday week.

Fashionable Folks.—An upper crust wedding took place last week in New York, a full description of which would occupy about two columns of our paper. There were fifteen hundred invited guests, and upper tedium, male and female, put on their best clothes. The handkerchiefs carried by the bride cost \$250 and her entire dress \$5,000. How many of the poor of New York might have been relieved with half of that sum!

Prodigious Land.—The Southern Minnesota Herald says that Mr. Looney, of Boot river, gathered this year 4,000 bushels of corn of 70 acres, more than half of which had not been touched from the time it was planted. Mr. L. also raised a cart load of 70 pumpkins from one seed!

Crime in California.—During the month of November there were no less than 433 arrests in San Francisco. Of the offenders, 7 were charged with murder, 13 with grand larceny, 21 with threats against life, 14 with assaults with deadly weapons, 82 with assault and battery, 133 with drunkenness, and the remainder with minor offences.

The Northern papers all speak of the snow-storm of Saturday week as one of the heaviest for several years. Near Hackensack, N. J., the drifts are said to be 10 or 12 feet high, and in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., about 15 feet. In Boston its depth was 24 inches on a level. Wednesday was the coldest day they have had in Philadelphia for 32 years. A number of persons were frozen to death in different quarters. Trains of ears were frozen up in all directions, and near Camden, N. J., the wood gave out, and the passengers took the fences in the neighborhood, and finally demolished one of the handsomest ears to prevent themselves from freezing to death.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Monday last, Mr. Rustin, a "Know-Nothing" member from the State of Louisiana, made a statement of the position of the American party in that State. He said he repudiated the 8th section of the Philadelphia platform, considering it odious to persecute any man on account of his religion, which was a question between the individual and his God; and rather than do so, would suffer his right hand to wither nor would he be connected with any party having in view such a direct purpose.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, differed from the gentleman, and denounced Roman Catholicism, because, spiritually, temporarily and politically, the adherents to that faith owe their allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. He appealed to gentlemen to say whether from the beginning Roman Catholic priests, in their assemblies, have not always thrown their influence against liberty and on the side of power. They were quite old people, and of Irish extraction. A little girl in the house escaped through a window. The ownership of Patrick's farm is the subject of litigation in court at this time, and hence it is surmised by some that the fire was the work of an incendiary hand.

The splendid steamer Seminole took fire whilst lying at her wharf in Jacksonville, Florida, about half-past eleven o'clock at night on the 20th ultimo, and in ten minutes the entire boat was enveloped in flames. So sudden was the alarm that the crew and passengers barely escaped with their lives. A large portion of the baggage of the passengers was consumed, together with several mails. She had 149 bags of sea-island cotton on board, which were also consumed.

Things in Carroll County.—The Westminster Democrat records the sudden death of Mr. Charles Arnold, a respectable citizen, and also of Mr. John LeFevre, veteran of the war of 1812. The same paper states that Mr. John Frizzell, a butcher, was frozen to death during the snow storm on Saturday night in the vicinity of the Washington road; and that the snow in that county fell to the depth of ten inches. A fire occurred at the Patapsco Copper mines, Finksburg, on Saturday, but nothing except the wheel-haus was destroyed.

Sad Accident from Gunpowder.—A sad accident happened on Thursday evening last at the residence of Dr. Wm. Morris, of this county. Dr. M. had purchased a small bag of powder, of some four or five pounds, brought it home, and put it down in one corner of his sitting room, throwing something over it to cover and hide it. While the family went out to supper, there were left in this room, two little boys, his sons, two little twin daughters of some fifteen months old, and one or more negro children. One of the twins and one of the little boys were upon the bed asleep. The others were playing on the floor. The little boy got some powder out of the bag, scattered some about the floor, and was amusing himself by throwing a few grains at a time into the fire. The powder on the floor caught fire and communicated with the bag, and the whole exploded. The little twin girl who was playing on the floor was horribly burnt, and probably is not now alive. The little boy who was playing with the powder was also badly burnt, and his recovery is very doubtful. The little girl and little boy up on the bed escaped unharmed, although the bedstead was torn to pieces and the bed driven up against the ceiling. The negro boy was badly burnt, and has probably lost his sight forever. The ceiling of the room was torn to pieces, three of the joists being broken in two by the concussion, the door above being driven into a mass of loose boards, and the side of the house (which was built of logs) driven out some eight or ten inches from its place. The wonder is that every child in the room was not instantly killed.—Frankford (Ky.) Commercial.

The Western Pork Trade.—The advices from the West report very dull pork markets, and indicate an abundant supply of hogs, with an increase in the weight. The receipts from Kentucky this year, it is said, will far exceed those of last year, notwithstanding the great drought in that State in 1854, and the consequent scarcity of corn last spring. The receipt of hogs at Cincinnati by railroads during the past week were 27,000, against about 17,000 the previous week. The total number slaughtered, for packing, at Cincinnati, for this season, is 267,376. On Saturday last, hogs were held in that city at \$5 15 a \$5 22, without sales.

First Developments of Leap Year.—A party of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen from Springfield, Conn., visited this city on Friday, in the capacity of a sleighing party, dining and taking supper at the Masonic Hall, and visiting the armory and other of the prominent features of Springfield. The ladies acted as escorts for the gentlemen, ordering the meals, paying the bills, and furnishing the comforts of the trip generally. We shall hope to record many fruits of this leap year gallantry among our matrimonial announcements before the year is over.—Springfield Republic.

A Double Murder.—On the 1st inst. two murders were committed in Woodbridge, six miles from New Haven, Conn., by Charles Sanford, an insane man, about twenty-six years old. It is supposed he was in the woods chopping lumber, and that when he came out he killed Mr. Enoch Sperry, who was driving by in his sleigh. Sanford then went to the house of Isham Umbert, a farmer, and killed him with his axe. Sanford is in jail, a racing maniac. He is the nephew of Sanford, who was one of the Wilmotites, arrested on suspicion of connection with the recent murder of Justice Matthews.

Sad Accident.—The Sheriff of Hunting county, Ohio, was accidentally killed on Friday last, by being run over by a pair of runaway horses. He had been standing in a stable, and hearing the noise stepped out on the sidewalk just as the team came along. He was struck on the head by the end of the tongue, and so fatally injured that he lived but a short time.

The snow on the 6th, at Petersboro, Va., and Weldon, N. C., was 10 inches deep, and at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 8 inches. The mercury stood at 30 degrees below zero, at St. Paul, on the 21st ult.

The election for Mayor of Pittsburgh took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in the election of the American candidate, Mr. Bligham, by a majority of \$35 over Mr. Irvin, Democrat. In Allegheny City, the same day, Mr. Adams, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor.

Crime in California.—During the month of November there were no less than 433 arrests in San Francisco. Of the offenders, 7 were charged with murder, 13 with grand larceny, 21 with threats against life, 14 with assaults with deadly weapons, 82 with assault and battery, 133 with drunkenness, and the remainder with minor offences.

Miss Ida Morgan, a young lady of Boston, went to the office of Dr. Emery, dentist, to have a tooth extracted. The Doctor gave her the usual quantity of chloroform, and before the operation was commenced, she was in a dying condition. Physicians were in immediate attendance, but she could not be restored to consciousness, and died in the dentist's office, without having manifested any signs of returning animation. She was a young woman, and apparently in good health and spirits when she entered the doctor's office.

A man named Adam Boller, in the employment of Messrs. Given and Brown, paper manufacturers, Cumberland county, was caught in the gearing of the machinery, on the 4th inst., and killed instantly. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Another dreadful railroad collision took place, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, on the Albany and New York railroad, near Poughkeepsie. The express train had stopped on account of a defect in the track, and was run into with great force by another train from Poughkeepsie. Two cars of the former train were demolished and three persons killed—a Mrs. Green, of Utica, and a young man and woman names unknown. Twenty-two others were more or less injured, several of whom were not expected to recover.

A Diffrulty in Wisconsin.—The Legislature of Wisconsin met on Monday last, but did not organize. Mr. Barston (dem.) was declared re-elected Governor of the State, but on the same day Mr. Bradford (Rep.) had the oath of office administered to him by the Supreme Court on an order to bring his case before said Court.

The Board of Aldermen of Washington City.—The Board of Aldermen appropriated the sum of \$1,000 to purchase wood for the outdoor poor.

Isaac N. Ellmaker, Esq., a prominent member of the Lancaster Bar, died at Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

The Accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Markets.—We have already stated that by a collision on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, a few days ago, four persons were killed, and six wounded! Of the latter, Henry Mansfield, of St. Louis, and Geo. W. Lee, of Allegheny city, Pa., had both legs broken; W. H. Tyler, of New Bedford, one leg and an arm broken; M. Robb, of Trumbull county, Ohio, one arm and leg broken; Wm. Waters, one leg broken; J. Painter, of Canton, Ohio, leg broken; John Yeatman, Postmaster at Hartford, Ohio, leg broken; Hugh Moore, of Youngstown, Ohio, leg broken, and others severely injured. An eye witness writes to the Cincinnati Commercial:

The collision was so sudden that no time was allowed to apply the brakes. The huge locomotives rushed upon each other as in deadly conflict, and having spent their great power in one onset, sank together upon the track, a common mass of ruins. The baggage car passed entirely through the first passenger car—the bottom of the former passing just above the floor of the latter, sweeping in the twinkling of an eye, every seat from its place, and crowding passengers, baggage, stores and broken pieces of timber in a space not large enough for one car.

The collision was felt, but for a few seconds, and all was still except the fierce hissing of the escaping steam. Almost instantaneously the shrieks of dying men were heard far above the noise of crushed engines.

Three or four men lay off to one side in the snow—some with broken arms, others with shattered legs and bruised bodies, crying in piercing tones of agony for help.

Just above the front end of the second passenger car, where a great mass of fragments had washed up, three men were seen, two of them held up by their legs, the third head and hand crushed and black from congestive blood. Poor fellow, death gave him no time for agony. Near to those, on the other side of the car, stood a brave man—Matthew Kolt—one leg broken and his right arm held firmly beneath the heavy timbers of the bottom of the baggage car, resting upon the front of the second passenger car. He uttered no complaint, though his leg was broken and his arm literally torn to pieces! Nearly an hour elapsed before he could be released, yet he showed no impatience and let no groan escape his lips. The other two men were almost equally brave, enduring their long confinement with remarkable fortitude. The officers of the trains, assisted by some of the passengers, exerted almost superhuman efforts to extricate the wounded and to place them in the unbroken cars, but so firmly were the ruins pressed together that it was probably not less than an hour before all were taken out. The cries of the wounded for physicians, for water, for warmth and for wives and sisters, were sufficient to rend the stoutest heart.

The persons of the present law should also be extended to those confined in foreign prisons during the late war. And inasmuch as many rolls in the war office were destroyed by fire, it is unjust to refuse parole to those, having record evidence of service. That military service, however short, should entitle the person to the same as paid to the widow or surviving children. That the bounty law act of 1855 should be amended to embrace the children of any person who if living would be entitled to land under that act as well as his minor children; and persons who enlisted for five years, and served till they were discharged or disabled, ought to receive 160 additional acres. That the persons of the present law should also be extended to those confined in foreign prisons during the late war. And inasmuch as many rolls in the war office were destroyed by fire, it is unjust to refuse parole to those, having record evidence of service. That military service, however short, should entitle the person to the same as paid to the widow or surviving children. That the bounty law act of 1855 should be amended to embrace the children of any person who if living would be entitled to land under that act as well as his minor children; and persons who enlisted for five years, and served till they were discharged or disabled,

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Great Auction to FRAZER'S

Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEXR FRAZER respectfully informs all, the public, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of rich and new style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, including Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of the most fashionable styles; 1/20, 1/10, 1/5, & 1/20 carat. Also, Watch Keys, etc., also Alabata Spoons, Fancy Gold, and Chains, GOLD, and SILVER.

WATCHES.

— together with a large as-

sortment of

Mourning Goods,

intended for persons in mourning, and will

be sold at lowest cash prices.

As I have purchased all my goods from regular jewellers, I can warrant them to

be what I pronounce them.

My name is ALEXR FRAZER,

Oct. 23. —
A Lot of Grounds,
containing TWO ACRES, more or less, situated in Berwick township, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lands of Alexander Hartman, Peter Lohman and others, on which is erected a two-story HOUSE, lower story Stone and upper story

Log, a Stable, part Stone and

part Log, a stone wall near the door, also

Fruit Trees on and Lot.

Spirited and taken in exec-

ution as the property of ISAAC C.

THOMAS.

ATG.

On Friday the 18th day of January, 1856,

at the house of Caleb Hildebrand, in Peters-

burg, York Springs.

A Tract of Land,

containing TEN ACRES, more or less, situated in Latimore township, Adams County, ad-

joining lands of Abraham Ziegler, Jacob

Forsch and others, on which are

erected a two-story Log House,

a one-story Log Kitchen attached,

a stable, and other Out-

buildings; also Fruit Trees on said Lot.

Spirited and taken in exec-

ution as the property of

GEO. W. FICKER.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and in failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 31, 1855.

ts

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

NEW SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MARCUS SAMSON has just returned

from New York, Philadelphia and Balti-

mores, with the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, ever brought

to Gettysburg, made up in magnificent styles,

and most approved fashions. In regard to

workmanship, they can't be excelled by any

customer tailor. Having enlarged my place

and stock, I am able to sell READY-MADE

CLOTHING of every description, cheaper

than ever offered before in this or any other

place this side of the Atlantic. My stock

consists in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices,

colors and kinds, made up in a superiorman-

ner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and

most fashionable city styles, and of every

kind of wool suitable for Winter wear; also

BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of

Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, con-

sisting of extra-quality Linen, Shirts,

Suspender, Gloves, Half-Hose, Collars, Neck

and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extrordi-

nary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-

adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy arti-

cles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Car-

pet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

My Goods are selected and purchased under

the most favorable circumstances.

"Quot. Sales and Small Profits," is always the motto

I am determined to carry out, at the Money

Saving Clothing Emporium in York Street.

A personal examination can alone satisfy

customers of the comprehensiveness of my

stock, which I am selling at least 20 per cent.

lower than can be found at any of my competi-

tors.

I am also prepared to sell wholesale to

country merchants, desiring to sell again,

cheap. Mole Clothing at cheaper rates than

can be bought in the cities. If you don't

find us, examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B. All Goods brought of me will be ex-

changed if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

ft

GREAT ATTRACTION.

At the Sand-stone Front.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

has just now finished making up, and

has on hand, as large a stock of REA-

DY MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the Fall

and Winter Season, as has ever been offered

to the Public in this place. His CLOTH-

ING is all of his own manufacturing, and well

made, of the very best materials, and none of

his CITY MADE TRASH, which has been

put together in a hurry by crushing the poor

seamstress with a mere pittance for her labor, or done with the help of a Sewing Ma-

chine, which if one stitch gives way the whole

seam is gone. We give fair wages, have our

work well done, and made of the best materi-

als, and our young ladies come in with the gar-

ments with smiling countenances and chear-

ful hearts. We have now on hand

Coats of all grades & colors from 1 to 200.

Pants 50cts. to 100.

Vests 60cts. to 75.

made of all colors, and in every variety of

style. We have experienced workmen em-

ployed constantly cutting out and making up

all kinds of Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Green,

Brown and Dark Cloth, Cambric, Cassimere,

Satinets, Jeans, Vestings, Drawers, Shirts,

&c. &c.

Having just returned from the East, we

have now in hand, in connection with our

Clothing Store, a very large stock of cheap

Coats, Cambric, Cassimere, Coatings, Jeans,

&c. &c. of every variety of color. We have

just received the Fall and Winter Fashions,

and if we cannot please you in a garment

we can at all times take your mea-

sure, and make up a garment that will please

you in short notice. We will not make the bold

assertion that we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper

than anybody else, but that we will sell any

article in our line as cheap as the cheapest, and

a little cheaper, and a good deal better. Give

us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Come, come all, to the CLOTHING EM-

PORIUM, at the Sand-stone Front of GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 8.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the

Cities, with the largest and clearest

stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

ever offered to the citizens of the Town

or Country, consisting in part of French Black,

Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, Fancy and

Black Cassimere, Satin, Cassimere, Mar-

seilles, and other Vestings, Tweeds, Kentuck-

ian, Jersey and Satinets, for Men's wear,

Ladies', &c. &c.

He invites all to come and examine his

stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell

20 per cent. cheaper than any other House in

town.

He is now selling off at cost

—

WESTERN HOTEL,

Cor. Howard & Saratoga Sts., Baltimore.

J. Sanders, Proprietor.

April 2.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday

evening next, in the Wigwam, (McGro-

ugh's Hall) at 6 o'clock. Punctual at-

dance is required.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.

Persons wishing to connect themselves

with him, will please apply to any of the members.

Jan. 14.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testimonial on the Estate of

MARY KIRK, late of Hamiltonian

township, deceased, having been granted to

the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all

persons indebted to said Estate to call and

settle the same: and those who have claims

against this Estate, properly authenticated, for

settlement.